Numb. LXXXIX.

THE

Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday, July 23. to Thurſday, July 30. 1730.

A Third ESSAY

On Original Primitive CHRISTIANITY.

From the *London Journal.*

IT is allowed by all who have made any Progreſs in the Study of natural Philoſophy, that every Thing, within the Reach of our Diſcovery, is made in the utmoſt Perfection. The natural World is acknowledged to be right: And it ſtands to the higheſt Reaſon, That the intellectual and moral World, for the Sake of which the natural World was fitted up, is full as perfect as the other. A Being abſolutely perfect, muſt carry Perfection into every Part of his Works, and furniſh out all his Creatures with ſufficient Powers and Abilities to anſwer the End of their Creation. Man therefore, the ſupreme viſible Being on this Globe, and Lord of the Earth, is, conſequently, thoroughly enabled, in his very Frame and Conſtitution, to act the Part of a rational Being, and diſcharge all thoſe Duties which God his Creator requires of him; who being All-ſufficient, and having perfect Happineſs within himſelf, can require nothing of Man, but what is the Happineſs of Man: Nor can this Happineſs ariſe from any Thing elſe, but acting according to the Reaſon and Conſtitution of Things. It is the Deſign of moral Science, more uſeful than all other Sciences put together, to ſhew us our own Natures; the Relations we ſtand in to one another, and the Reaſon of Action ariſing from thoſe Relations; for all moral Actions are founded, not on the Will of any Being, or Law, or Cuſtom, but on the Nature of Things, and on certain Relations eternal, neceſſary, and eaſy to be diſcerned: For, even thoſe who cannot explain theſe Relations diſtinctly and fully, have a ſtrong Senſe and Feeling of 'em. Our Minds are ſo form'd, that we generally reſt ſatisfied with the Ideas of Honeſty and Virtue as ſoon as propoſed; they grow up with us; and tis as hard not to ſee Difference of Actions, and the Diſtinction between Right and Wrong, as not to ſee the Difference of Bodies. So that we are perfectly well made; but being born ignorant of every Thing, filled with early Prejudices by wrong Education, and coming ſlowly to Knowledge, we are eaſily made a Prey. Crafty and ambitious Men, thro' an unreaſonable Love of Power, have, by Degrees, in moſt Parts of the World, eſtabliſhed what they call Religion, but what is, in Reality, Superſtition, upon the Ruins of human Nature, and human Happineſs too: They have taken away the Key of Knowledge which God put into our Hands; moſt wickedly ſubverted our Natural Sentiments of Things; and given us inſtead of them, ſupernatural Myſteries. So it was in the Times of Paganiſm: The Theologers, Diviners, and Prieſts, who gave out the celeſtial Oracles, and call'd themſelves the Interpreters of the Will of the Gods, employ'd the People in Sacrifices and Shows, in Vows, Offerings, Proceſſions, and Ceremonies; but took no Care to inform their Minds, or inſtruct 'em in Principles of Virtue: No, that was not their Buſineſs, the more ignorant and vicious Men continued, the more abſolutely they became the Prieſts Property; the leſs they ſaw or knew, the more they believed; and the leſs virtuous they were, the more religious they grew; that is, the more Offerings they made. The very Deities which they worſhip'd, were ſo far from being repreſented as Wiſe and Good, that they were drawn with all the Paſſions of the weakeſt and vileſt of mortal Men; they loved and hated, choſe and rejected, by Caprice and Humour, without any Reaſon, but that of Women and Children, becauſe they would; they were amorous, revengeful, jealous, fearful, angry, ſubject to Change, and acted and repented juſt like poor, frail, inconſtant, ſinful Men. And what Virtue could be expected from ſuch Worſhippers of ſuch Gods! This was the deplorable Caſe among the Pagans. And it was not much better among the Jews: For though they were taught to believe in one God, the Creator of the World, and were, by occaſional Prophets, ſometimes exhorted to Virtue; yet from the Time the Prophets ceaſed amongſt them, which was a little after the Babyloniſh Captivity, the Doctors and publick Interpreters of their Law began inſenſibly to corrupt Morality; they were ſo far from unfolding the true Principles of it, and drawing out thoſe Principles into all their Conſequences, that they were entirely buſied about their civil Inſtitutions and Ceremonies, and ſo ſcrupulouſly attached to the Letter of the Law, that they abſolutely fruſtrated and deſtroyed the Spirit and Deſign of their Legiſlature; ſo that their Religion was, at laſt, neither natural nor revealed, but was craftily ſunk into an Eccleſiaſtical Religion. Thus Jeſus Chriſt found it: He plainly told them, that they looked carefully after their Tithes, and were anxiouſly concerned about their own Dues, but neglected the weightier Matters of the Law, Judgment, Mercy, and Truth; and that they made void the Commandments of God, that is, the moral Law, by their Traditions. There was one Thing, indeed, in the Nature of the Jewiſh Law, which rendred it leſs ſerviceable to the Cauſe of Virtue; their Law was political, related entirely to this World, and made no mention of Happineſs beyond the Grave. The Sadducees believed neither Angel nor Spirit, nor future State, and yet believed the divine Authority of Moſes's Law; in conſequence of which they believed God's Providence over Men extended no further than this Life. This was the Reaſon, as the Apoſtle juſtly expreſſes it, why the *Law made nothing perfect*; but then he adds, *the bringing in of a better Hope did:* Our divine Lawgiver gave us this Hope, revealed another World, and *brought Life and Immortality to Light*; for though he re-eſtabliſhed Morality, and taught it in its utmoſt Purity, yet he knew, that to give Virtue its full Force, and make it ſtrong enough to maintain its Ground againſt Paſſion and Self-intereſt, there was an abſolute Neceſſity of firmly acknowledging a wiſe and good Governor of the World, a Superintendent of all human Affairs; who would proportion every Man's Happineſs to his Degrees of Virtue; and who, if we ſuffered for that glorious Cauſe here, would raiſe us up at the laſt Day. This is laying us under an Obligation, ſtrictly and properly ſo called, to be thoroughly good; for though this Belief of a Being, who holds eternal Life and Death in his Hands, does not ſtrengthen the Foundations of Morality, which are immutable in the Nature of Things, yet it greatly encourages and ſecures the Practice of it: For,

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without this Faith, the moſt beautiful Moral Syſtem in the World, would be little more than a ſpeculative Morality; practiſed, indeed, by Men of Senſe, who look carefully into the Conſequences of Things; but neglected by the unthinking Crowd, ever allured by Hopes, and driven by Fears: Beſides, this Faith, that God's Providence over Men extends it ſelf to Eternity, has a very powerful Effect, not only on the Vulgar, but upon Men of the moſt delicate Sentiments and refined Underſtandings, who will naturally grow cool in the Cauſe of Virtue, and take leſs Care of Families, Friends, and Mankind; when they look upon the World as having no common Parent; when there's no Friend to the Whole, nor any general Mind who takes Care of the Intereſts of the Univerſe. This Thought of a fatherleſs World, will neceſſarily lead us into a State of Gloominess and Melancholly; put us out of Humour with our ſelves and others, and indiſpoſe us to do good to thoſe, who, though the Offspring of Nature, are deſerted by Nature her ſelf; or, to uſe St. *Paul's* Words, *though the Offspring of God* are unregarded here, and left by him to periſh everlaſtingly at Death. But, from Chriſtianity, we hope better Things; we have a Hope which will ſupport us under all the Evils of Life, when Storms and Tempeſts drive hard upon us, and we can find no Shelter: When wicked and unreaſonable Men oppreſs us, and we have none to relieve us: When Death approaches, and we are taking our eternal Leave of this World: When our Heart and Strength fail us, and all the Powers of Art and Nature are not able to deliver us, how tranſporting is the Joy ariſing in our Breaſts from a Senſe of one inviſible good and powerful Being, who will be the Strength of our Hearts, and our Portion for ever! To whom we can appeal for our Integrity, who takes Cognizance of every Action in the World, and will do Juſtice to every Creature whom he has called into Being!

This is the Chriſtian Religion: The true ſaving Chriſtian Faith is a firm Belief in God's Providence; and practiſing Virtue in conſequence of that Belief, gives us a Title to Eternal Life.

The great Uſe we ſhall make of this Doctrine, is to put an everlaſting Period to all Diſputes about Orthodoxy and Hereſy, and to all the dreadful Evils which thoſe Diſputes have occaſioned; for, if all Chriſtians agree in this Belief, which they would do were they not ſpoil'd by Eccleſiaſtical Syſtems, it is no great Matter about what they diſagree; if this alone is abſolutely neceſſary to Salvation, then all other Opinions and Practices are of no great Weight or Moment: If this be true, then it follows that a Man may underſtand the ſeveral Texts in the Bible by himſelf, or miſs the right Meaning of them; he may believe neither as this Church, or t'other, or indeed as any Church, but ſtand alone in his Faith, and yet merit no Man's Hatred, nor want any Man's Charity. The Root of all the Plagues which have infeſted the World on Account of Religion, falſly ſo called, has been the annexing the Favour of God to one Sett of Opinions, and his Diſfavour to another. Monſtrous Wickedneſs! and big with ten Thouſand Evils and Abſurdities! to affirm, That a Being infinitely Wiſe and Good, ſhould like a Man the better or the worſe for any Opinion; for it is impoſſible that Man who read the Bible with very different Capacities, and as different Educations, ſhould not interpret differently; and ſo that appear Error to one, which appears Truth to another: And there's no Remedy for this, nor, indeed, do we want one; for here's no Diſeaſe but in the Heads of thoſe *who would turn the World upſide down*, becauſe all Men don't think as they do. Every Man has a Right, a divine Right to interpret for himſelf; and there can be no Reaſon why an Inquiſition ſhould not be ſet up, if univerſal Liberty of Speculation be not allowed; for the ſhorteſt Way is the beſt. But if Mens Minds cannot be forced, the ſhorteſt Way to deſtroy Hereſy, is to be leſs fond of Orthodoxy: And this you will certainly be, if you conſider what terrible Work the different Sentiments about the Meaning of certain Texts have occaſioned; how piouſly Chriſtians, as they have affected to call themſelves, have cut one anothers Throats by Turns, about hard Words, and Sounds without Senſe; if you conſider, for how many Ages the moſt abſurd Tenets have been forced upon Mankind, and all who could not believe, or were not wicked enough to ſay they believed, were burnt here, and doomed to eternal Flames hereafter. Not only the Papiſts, who, like Maſter Workmen, lay their Foundation in Infallibility; but Proteſtants, who ſolemnly renounce, upon Oath all Pretences to it, have, to their eternal Shame, dealt plentifully in Impriſonments, Fines, Whippings, cruel Mockings and Scourgings, Confiſcations, Baniſhments and Death too.

But we will draw a Veil here. A Spirit of Liberty is is growing amongſt us; and not only many of the Clergy of the Church of England, but ſome among the Diſſenting Teachers, and one entire Sect of Diſſenters, the Quakers, do as thoroughly abhor theſe Diabolical Practices, as the moſt generous ſpirited among the Laity. To root theſe Evils out of the Kingdom, is the Deſign of theſe *Eſſays upon Chriſtianity*. Bleſſed Time! Then will Men be diſtinguiſhed, not by their Opinions, but by what alone they ought to be, their Actions; and then, ſhall we have few Evils left, but thoſe which ariſe from our own ill Conduct; our Imprudence, or Immoralities.

SOCRATES.

N. B. *Tho' we have the Pleaſure to obſerve that theſe* Eſſays *of* Primitive Chriſtianity *are exceedingly acceptable to the generality of our Readers; yet we are concern'd to hear that ſome worthy and learned Men are diſſatisfied with them, as believing them to contain ſundry falſe, heretical and pernicious Poſitions and Opinions: If ſuch Gentlemen who think theſe Papers hurtful, are inclined to write any Thing by way of Anſwer, to manifeſt the Weakneſs and Error of the Doctrine contained therein; this may inform them, that any Thing of that Kind will be thankfully received, and faithfully handed to the Publick in* the Gazette, *without putting the Author to one Penny Charge; provided the Anſwer to each* Eſſay *be not much longer than the* Eſſay *it ſelf.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ROME, April 1. N. S.

A Copy of a Memorial preſented to the Congregation of the Cardinals, by the Clergy and People of Benevento, is handed about, wherein, after ſetting forth the Simonies, Proſtitutions, Adulteries and Murders of Infants, and other moſt abominable Facts committed there publickly and by Force, as ſo many Precepts of the Goſpel, by the Dependants and ſuch as were protected by the Court of Rome in the late Pontificate, they pray their Eminencies to apply ſome ſpeedy Remedy, by a Change of the Government, ſupporting their Aſſertions by referring to what has been done even in this Place under the Pope's Noſe. Hereupon Monſ. Bourdelmon, Governor of Aſcoli, had received Orders to go to Benevento, and examine into the Truth hereof: But this being made known to the Advocate Iſoldi, Auditor of Cardinal Coſcia, Archbiſhop of Benevento, he gave Notice to the Governor, in the Cardinal's Name, that he ſhould not put ſuch an Order in Execution in *Sede Vacante*, on Pain of being excommunicated by the Cardinal, whereupon the Departure of Monſ. Bourdelmon was ſuſpended, and the ſacred College, after due Deliberation, reſolved for the preſent only to form an exact Account of what had paſſed in the City, in order to lay it before the new Pope, who by his Authority may abſolve or puniſh the Delinquents: But notwithſtanding this, after further Conſideration, they diſpatch'd Monſ. Bondelmonte, Commiſſary of the Inquiſition, to Benevento, to proceed againſt the Delinquents, accompanied with 100 Soldiers, Judges, and 50 Bailiffs. The Chevalier de St. George is now recovered of his late Illneſs; but no leſs than 50 or 60 of his Family are now lying ſick in his Palace.

HAGUE, April 4. N. S. There is an odd Story from Poland, of a Jew in the Neighbourhood of Warſaw; who admiring a Roman Catholick Woman, would ſtick at nothing to carry his Point. So he pretends to turn Chriſtian, divorces his Wife, abandons his Children, and marries this Woman. But ſee the Uncertainty of Man's Life, and the Folly of his Purpoſes. Health, ſo neceſſary to his Deſigns, abandons him, and he is confined to his ſick Bed. The Prieſt is ſent for, and perceiving the Danger, adminiſters the extreme Unction according to the Rites of the Roman Church. This was no ſooner done, but the pretended Convert began to curſe, ſwear, and to blaſpheme after a moſt dreadful Manner. Am I a Chriſtian, ſaid he? No: I no more believe in Jeſus than I did when I was a Jew. The Prieſt ſtaid with him 2 Days and 2 Nights, ſometimes exhorting

exhorting, and ſometimes threatning him; but could make no Impreſſion at all. He died curſing himſelf, having told thoſe about juſt before he expired, that no baptized Jew could do otherwiſe than he did; for that they went to the Chriſtian Worſhip with temporal Views only, without any Regard to the Salvation of their Souls. This being the Caſe, his dead Body was delivered to the common Hangman, who erected a Pile of Wood, laid it thereon, and conſumed it to Aſhes.

April 25. Private Letters from Paris intimate, that the Cardinal de Fleury had declared, that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was determined to ſtand by the Treaty of Seville, let the Conſequence be what it would. Nevertheleſs, if it be true, that the King of Sardinia has concluded a Treaty with the Emperor, as ſome Advices ſay, the Expedition in favour of Don Carlos may not go ſo ſwimmingly on, as it was generally expected.

HAMBURG, April 21. Letters from Stockholm, of the 12th Inſtant, adviſe, that the 6000 Men who are to go into the Service of France, were actually marching toward Carelſcroon, in order to embark for Straelſund; and the Admiral Taub had made his Report to the King, that the Men of War upon the Stocks at Carelſcroon will be finiſhed before Autumn, when his Majeſty's Fleet will conſiſt of 36 Men of War of the Line of Battle, and 19 Frigats, beſides Gallies and other armed Veſſels.

LONDON, March 21. Our News-Writers of laſt Week gave Notice to the Publick, that the East-India Company had ſent a Quantity of Gold to the Tower, to be coined into 5 l. Pieces, to the Value of many Thouſand Pounds, but they don't tell us how they are to be laid out, or for what Services. This occaſions ſome Speculation; they are not for the East-Indies, for we know the Company ſends nothing but Silver there; if they were deſign'd to be laid out in Merchandizes at home, ſome think that Guineas would do better. In ſhort, there are thoſe that fancy they will fall into a dead Hand, that will not part with them again.

On Thurſday, at the General Court of the East-India Company, the Directors laid a Propoſal before the Court for their Approbation, which in Subſtance was as follows: To abate 32,000 l. per Ann. out of their preſent Fund of 160,000 l. per Ann. payable to them for 3,200,000 l. advanced at ſeveral Times to the Government, which Abatement of 1 per Cent. to commence at Michaelmas next: And to advance 200,000 l. for the Uſe of the Publick, without being an Addition to their Capital, or receiving any Intereſt for the ſame, to be paid by Chriſtmas next.. The Remainder of their Fund being 128,000 l. per Ann. to be continued to the Company until Lady-day 1736. And as a Conſideration, the Company to have the ſole Trade to India for 30 Years from the ſaid Lady-day, with 3 Years Notice, but after ſubject to Redemption, the Fund and excluſive Trade to ceaſe, yet the Corporation to continue for ever. The Company's Fund is to be liable to be paid off after the aforeſaid Lady-day, a Year's Notice being firſt given, and not leſs than 500,000 l. diſcharged at one Payment. Which Propoſal the Court unanimouſly approved of.

Glouceſter, March 14. We hear from Worceſter, and ſeveral other Places, both in this County and Herefordſhire, that great Quantities of Wheat came down in a Shower of Rain; the Worceſter Journal, ſays, that a Farmer ſhewed ſome in the Market that fell upon his Hat, to the great Aſtoniſhment of the People; ſome has likewiſe been ſhewn in this City in Papers, which is now found out to be a Seed that grows in an Ivey Berry; it does ſomething reſemble a Wheat Corn.

London, March 28. We are informed that an Addreſs from the Grand Jury of the County of York, upon the Treaty of Seville, has been obtain'd, upon a Diviſion, with ſome Difficulty; and it is hoped that it may be followed by ſeveral others in the ſame Strain; particularly from the City of London; though it is now pretty late for Acknowledgements of this Kind, it being near four Months ſince we have been acquainted with the Concluſion of that Treaty, by which the Nation will gain ſo many conſiderable Advantages. *From the Craftſman* No. 195.

On Monday laſt the Exeter Carrier was robbed about 12 Miles beyond Dorcheſter, by 3 Highwaymen, who took off ſome of the Packs from the Horſes, open'd them, and ſtole from thence to the Value of 950 l. 13 s. in Guineas and Moidores.

April 4. On Monday Morning Mr. Shippen arrived in Town Expreſs, having left the Prince Frederick, Capt. Lillywhite, off Dover, on Sunday about 7 in the Evening, all being well on board her. She left La Vera Cruz the 14th of January, but ſpringing a Leak in the Gulph, and having near 5 Foot Water in her Hold, ſhe put into the Bay of Matanza, near the Havanna, and ſpent there about three Weeks in repairing, and falling in at Sea with Capt. Phillips or Phipps, from the Havanna, laden with Snuff for Gibraltar, kept Company with his Ship for Security, till ſhe came into Soundings.

Capt. Cleland, who commanded a Sloop belonging to the Company, that was ſent thither with proper Materials to repair and fit her out for her Voyage, came over in her.

Very great Inſurances were made upon the ſaid Ship in ſeveral Offices.

Tueſday laſt a Committee of Shipping was held at the South-Sea Houſe; and we hear that ſome Sloops are order'd to fall down to the Nore, to meet the Ship Prince Frederick, to lighten her, by taking aboard her Guns, and ſome Part of her Cargo, if thought neceſſary, for fear of an Accident in the River, ſhe drawing a great Deal of Water, and being withal very leaky. The ſaid Ship, though built about 5 Years ago, and this but the firſt Voyage ſhe made, will not be fit for Service again till new Bottomed, being ſo much worm-eaten.

The Aſſiento Sloop came out with her upon the Voyage, but loſt her in bad Weather, and is ſuppoſed to have put in at Jamaica.

The Cargo of the Prince Frederick from La Vera Cruz, on Account of the S. S. Company, conſiſts of 360,000 Mexico Pieces of Eight, 1062 Serons of Cochineal, 211 Serons of Indigo, and 167 Tons of Logwood; the whole is, by a moderate Computation, eſteem'd worth 300,000 l.

Yeſterday ſeveral Cart Loads of Silver were landed from the Veſſels that were ſent to lighten the Ship Prince Frederick, and brought to the S. S. Houſe in Threadneedle-ſtreet, and lodged in the Vaults of the ſaid Houſe.

The Company have not fitted out more than 22 Ships for the Whale Fiſhery, (the ſame Number as laſt Year) nor have any Directions been given for building any more Ships for that Service.

April 18. Serjeant Sheppard died laſt Friday of the Spotted Fever, at his Seat near Honiton in Devonſhire. And Lord Chief Baron Pengelly died on Sunday Morning at Blandford. The ſame Day died Mr. Serjeant Morley, at his Houſe in Bedford-Row. It is reported that theſe Gentlemen and their Servants were taken ill in Court at Exeter Aſſizes, or very ſoon after, occaſioned by the noiſome Stench of the Priſoners, who were then ill of the Goal Diſtemper.

April 22. Laſt Week a Regiment of Foot, quartered at Briſtol, began their March for Scotland; and 2 Clergymen, lately inliſted, marched with them, one a Yorkſhire Man, and the other a Presbyterian of the Scots Kirk.

His MAJESTY's moſt Gracious SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament, on *Friday, May* 15. 1730.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Seaſon of the Year, and the Diſpatch you have given to the publick Buſineſs, make it proper for me to put an End to this Seſſion; and I make no Doubt but the Conduct and Behaviour of this Parliament, as it has anſwered my Expectations, will be equally ſatisfactory to all my good and faithful Subjects.

The Support you have given me, in enabling me ſo effectually to make good my Engagements with my Allies, will, I perſuade my ſelf, have the deſired Effect; and when it ſhall be ſeen, that the Allies of the Treaty of Seville *are not only determined, but in a Readineſs, to execute their mutual Engangements, it is very much to be hoped, that a general Pacification will be the happy Conſequence of this juſt and powerful Alliance.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I give you my Thanks in particular for the Supplies you have raiſed for the Service of the current Year. It is a great Satisfaction to me, that you have had ſuch a due Regard for the Eaſe of your fellow Subjects, whoſe Welfare and Proſperity it ſhall always be my principal Care and Study to advance and promote.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am very glad, that, for the general Satisfaction, you entered into a particular Conſideration of the State of the Nation; and it is

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a great Happineſs to ſee, after ſo many unjuſt and unreaſonable Clamours, raiſed with all poſſible Art, Induſtry, and Malice, that, upon mature Deliberation, and the moſt ſolemn Debates, you were ſo far from finding any Thing worthy of Blame or Cenſure, that all Matters, which came under your Conſideration, met with your Approbation

This muſt give all Mankind a juſt Deteſtation of thoſe Incendiaries, who, from a Spirit of Envy and Diſcontent, continually labour, by ſcandalous Libels, to alienate the Affections of my People, and to fill their Minds with groundleſs Jealouſies and unjuſt Complaints, in Diſhonour of me and my Government, and in Defiance of the Senſe of both Houſes of Parliament.

But I muſt rely upon your Prudence, and your Concern for the Peace and Happineſs of your Country, to diſcountenance all ſuch ſeditious Practices, and to make my People ſenſible, that theſe wicked Proceedings can have no other View or End, but to create Confuſion and Diſtraction among us.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's Command ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is his Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Tueſday *the 14th Day of* July *next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to* Tueſday *the 14th Day of* July *next.*

May 16. Laſt Night the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Townſhend delivered up the Seal of his Office, as one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in his Majeſty's Cloſet at St. James's; and this Morning his Lordſhip ſet out with a large Retinue for his Country Seat at Raynham Hall in the County of Norfolk.

We hear his Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant to the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Townſhend 3000 l. per Ann. during his Life, for his ſignal and faithful Services.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, July 27. *Inward Entries.* Skinner, Schermerhorn and Bulier from Boſton, Hill, Wolf and Murlow from Jamaica, Gibbs from Barbadoes, Meeker from Rhode Iſland. *Outward Entries*, Clark for N. Carolina, Maul for Jamaica, Sutcliff for Antigua, Schermerhorn for Boſton, Hill for Curacoa. *Cleared for Departure*, Kip and Young to Barbadoes, Clark to North Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 30.

From *Cheſter* we hear, that the Coroner's Inqueſt on the Body of the Man killed by *Bourk*, as mentioned in our laſt Paper, have brought in their Verdict Wilful Murder. 'Tis ſaid, that ſome Hours before the Fact, when they quarrelled in the Field, *Bourk* attempted to kill the Deceaſed with his Sickle, but was prevented, upon which he publickly ſwore *He would be the Death of him*; accordingly when they were in the Houſe at Dinner; he roſe up ſuddenly, and ſtabb'd the Deceaſed in the Side with a Knife; who immediately fell, and vomited what he had eaten. *Bourk* pretended to be very much concern'd, and undertook to act the Surgeon by putting in again ſomewhat that hung out of the Wound; which he perform'd in a very rude Manner, and it was thought hurt him conſiderably by it. He then ſaid, *He was ſorry he had butcher'd him with a Knife like a Beaſt, and wiſh'd he had kill'd him with a Sword like a Man:* It ſeems no Body attempted to ſecure the Murderer 'till the Evening, from a Notion they had that they could not apprehend any Man without a Warrant from a Magiſtrate; and at Night he provided for his Eſcape, but was timely prevented. The laſt Words of the Deceaſed were, *O! that Murderer! Murder! Murder.*

The Inqueſt had ſcarce given their Verdict, before the Coroner was called to view the Body of Mr. *Nathaniel Richards* of *Cheſter County*, who was found dead in the Road, by the Side of his Waggon. Accordingly he went to the Place with the ſame Jury, who found it accidental Death. It ſeems the Deceaſed went with the Waggon loaded very high with Corn from the Field, himſelf ſitting on the Top of the Corn. The Waggon was found ſtanding with one of the hind Wheels reſting againſt a Stump, which the fore Wheel had gone over. So it appear'd probable, that when the fore Wheel was going over the Stump, he might imagine the Waggon being ſo high loaded, was about to overſet, and to ſave himſelf graſp'd toward the riſing Side; but upon the ſudden Deſcent of the Wheel from the Stump, was ſhot into the Road, on the ſame Side, and fell on his Head and Shoulders; and being a very bulky Man, and no Help near, 'tis thought he died immediately.

Saturday laſt arrived here Capt. *Annis* in about 12 Weeks from *London*, with upwards of 60 Paſſengers. But no late News by Reaſon of the Length of the Paſſage. What late News we have comes by the Poſt.

From *Amboy* we hear, that about 10 Days ago, a Schoolmaſter on *Staten Iſland* was apprehended and put in Priſon there, for Counterfeiting the 30 s. and 3 l. Bills of *New Jerſey*. He did the whole with his Pen, and ſo exact that the Difference was not eaſily diſcovered. He had paſſed about 10 or 12 l. before he was ſuſpected.

We hear from *Burlington*, That the Rev. Mr. *Harwood*, Miniſter of the Church there, died on Tueſday laſt.

We hear from *Hampton in Virginia*, That there is at preſent there 3 Men of War, *viz.* The Biddiford, Capt. Mayne, who is ſoon to ſail to *England*; the Solebay, Capt. Warren, bound to *New-York*, being ſtation'd there; and the Greyhound, Sir Yelverton Payton, who is ſtation'd there, in the Room of Capt. Mayne. He came laſt from Havanna, from whence he brought one Mr. *Wyndham*, a Paſſenger, who had been there ſeveral Years a Factor for the S. S. Company, and has brought with him (beſides a large Sum of Gold) 100,000 Pieces of Eight. He was to ſail in a few Days for *England* in a Merchant Ship.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.
Brigt. Pennſwood, Thomas Braly, from St. Chriſtophers.
Sloop Swan, Iſaac Cox, from Burlington.
Snow Mary Anne, Laborious Pearce, from Jamaica.
Ship London Hope, Thomas Annis, from London.

Entred outwards.
Sloop St. Andrew, Jonathan Dunſcomb, for Bermuda.
——— Swan, Iſaac Cox, for Antigua.
Brigt. Mary, John Sim, for Barbadoes.
——— Pennſwood, Thomas Braly, for Madera.

Cleared out.
Brigt. Amity, Michael Hearſon, to Antigua.
——— Peggy, Ellis Davis, to Virginia.
——— Catharine and Anne, Samuel Farra, South Carolina.
Sloop George, Joſeph Evans, to Barbadoes.

Buried in the ſeveral Burying-Grounds of this City the Week paſt.

Church	4.	Baptiſts		0.
Quakers	2.	Strangers,	Whites	1.
Presbyterians	0.		Blacks	1.

Advertiſements.

RUN away the 22d Inſtant from *Jonathan Fiſher* of *Philadelphia*, Glover, a Servant Man named *Thomas Forreſt*; he is a middle-ſiz'd Man of a ſquinting Look, about 30 Years of Age, a Skinner by Trade: He had on when he went away a light-coloured Duroy Coat, plain without Pockets, ſtrip'd Jacket and Breeches, a new *Philadelphia*-made Hat, wears a Wigg or Cap, good round-toe'd Shoes and fine gray worſted Stockings, two white Shirts and one ſpeckled. Is in Company with one *William Varnell*, who is run away from his Creditors. Whoever ſhall ſecure the ſaid Runaway, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Five Pounds* Reward and reaſonable Charges, by *Jonathan Fiſher.*

VERY good Live-Geeſe Feathers, to be ſold at *Evan Powell's* in *Cheſnut-ſtreet*, next Door but one to *A. Hamilton*, Eſq;

To be SOLD,

ONE Third Part of Six Hundred Acres of Land, an undivided Tract lying in *Willistown* in *Cheſter County*, and bounded by the Lands of ——— *Yarnel*, *Michael Jobſon*, *Rees Thomas* and *Peter Jones*; and by ſeveral Lots of the *Valley-town*. Enquire of *Peter Lloyd*, Merchant, in *Philadelphia*.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by *B. Franklin* and *H. Meredith*, at the *New Printing-Office* near the Market, where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper, at *Ten Shillings* a Year.